

BRIDGE TO DEMOCRACY

USAID IN MOZAMBIQUE

SCRIPT FOR A 20 MINUTE VIDEO

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BRIDGE TO DEMOCRACY

Opening

IMAGE USAID emblem

SOUNDTRACK of traditional Mozambican music

NARRATION: This is the story of Mozambique's successful transition from war and devastation to peace and recovery. Assistance from the U. S. government through the United States Agency for International Development was a major factor in contributing to the positive outcome of the transition process.

IMAGES: Shot of bridge, boat full of people going under the bridge, people climbing down a ladder on the bridge DISSOLVES to shots of people crossing the bridge with bundles and on bicycles.

IMAGES: Aerial shot of the bridge. As the camera tracks the bridge from Sena to Mutarara, the title, BRIDGE TO DEMOCRACY, comes up. Then a subtitle comes up under the first title, US AID in Mozambique, PICTURE FADES OUT.

Background

NARRATION: Situated on the southeast coast of the African continent, Mozambique covers a land mass roughly twice the size of California

IMAGES: Map of Africa with Mozambique highlighted

NARRATION: Although Mozambique is a country rich in fertile land and unexplored resources, Mozambicans are among the poorest people in the world.

IMAGES: Aerial shots of green fields, hills, villages.
A village of huts depicting poverty

NARRATION: claimed by the Portuguese, Mozambique was administered as a colonial territory for nearly 500 years.

IMAGE: 16th century Portuguese monument in Sena.

NARRATION: In 1975 the colonial period ended when the liberation movement, FRELIMO, won it's 10 year struggle for independence.

IMAGES: Archival stills of liberation, Samora Machel addressing jubilant crowds.

NARRATION: Mozambique's post-independence Marxist-Leninist ideology, however, sought to expand centralized government; undermining the role of traditional leaders and controlling the flow of resources to urban elites.

IMAGES: Shot of mural of liberation struggle with Soviet symbols, shots of government buildings in Maputo.

NARRATION: This tendency exacerbated hostility and disillusionment in rural areas and fueled a growing insurgency movement, RENAMO that received outside support from neighboring Rhodesia and South Africa. Targeting the destruction of rural infrastructure RENAMO effectively cut off the flow of resources, restricting the FRELIMO government's influence over large areas of rural Mozambique.

IMAGES: Archival footage and stills of RENAMO guerilla fighters, blown up trains, bridges, roads and buildings,

NARRATION: The protracted 16 year civil war between FRELIMO government soldiers and RENAMO guerrilla fighters resulted in the deaths of over one million people.

IMAGES:FRELIMO govt. soldiers in tanks and trucks. Footage of women distressed after an attack. Archival footage of burnt body.

NARRATION: The terrorism and fighting forced 3.7 million Mozambicans to abandon their fields and villages in search of more secure areas. While another 1.6 million fled the country to seek refuge in neighboring Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and South Africa.

IMAGES: Archival footage of refugees in camps.
MAP of Mozambique with arrows indicating flow of refugees across borders into neighboring countries.

NARRATION: The war-related hunger and destruction was further complicated in 1991-92 when Mozambique was hit by one of the worst droughts in the history of southern Africa. Lack of food in the country affected the ability of the combatants to continue the war and was an important factor in convincing FRELIMO and RENAMO to find an end to the conflict.

IMAGES: Archival Ebano footage of starving people and children.

NARRATION: In October 1992, Joaquim Chissano, president of the FRELIMO government and Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the rebel RENAMO movement, came together in Rome for the signing of a General Peace Accord.

IMAGES: Archival footage of Dhlakama and Chissano arriving in for the signing the peace accord.

NARRATION: The Rome peace accord succeeded in bringing to an end the most brutal and tragic chapter in Mozambican history. Thus was initiated a two-year transition to peace and multi-party elections

IMAGES: Still of children wounded dissolves to still of woman with amputated legs. Frontpage headlines of newspaper announcing Peace Accord. Archival footage of Dhlakama and Chissano signing the accord and shaking hands. FREEZE FRAME, FADE-OUT.

USAID Transition Objectives and Activities

NARRATION: With outside assistance from the United Nations, foreign donors, and international private and voluntary organizations, Mozambique embarked on the difficult task of bringing peace, normalcy and democracy to a population devastated by war and famine.

IMAGES: Archival footage of UN peacekeeping forces., family in a refugee camp, emaciated baby.

INTERVIEW: Roger Carlson, Director of USAID in Mozambique, at his desk.

ON CAMERA: On camera, Roger describes what sort of assistance USAID had been providing in the way of emergency humanitarian relief up until the signing of the peace accord

NARRATION: At the beginning of the transition period, the risk of widespread famine and death was high. Remote areas, particularly those held by RENAMO, opened up to relief operations for the first time, while large numbers of people fled to FRELIMO government-held areas in search of food and water.

IMAGES: Ebano footage of starving people

ON CAMERA: On camera, RogerUSAID was able to focus the resources strategically. He explains that the 80 international NGO's and PVO's operating in the country at the time of the Peace Accord, were an effective conduit for USAID assistance .

NARRATION: USAID was one of the leading donors in emergency relief following the Peace Accord. A variety of mechanisms were already in place for acheiving this objective including private and voluntary organizations operating in the country with direct experience in food operations, airlifts and food aid logistical support. Other projects were amended to address critical needs for emergency drugs, water supply and health and nutrition. Beyond the clear humanitarian justification for these activities, responding to these desperate needs was vital to stabilizing the political and military situation in the country.

IMAGES: Stills of airlifts, footage of USAID food distribution in Mutarara. Footage of people receiving drugs at the Sena clinic

farmacia, people getting injections at the clinic, more food distribution, Footage of women getting water from AICF well.

NARRATION: Success of the emergency relief program is demonstrated in the rapid decline of acute malnutrition in children. In the Zambezi Valley, one of the areas most affected by drought and war, malnutrition rates recorded at a high of 35% in 1992 had declined to a low of 1.2% by 1993.

IMAGES: Footage of healthy babies being weighed at the Sena clinic. One of the mothers smiling and kissing her smiling baby.(MUSIC UP, PICTURE FADE OUT)

NARRATION: When the Peace Accord was signed, more than 100,000 soldiers who were still under arms had to be demobilized in order to politically stabilize the country before the October 1994 elections. USAID invested \$14.6 million dollars in the demobilization and reintegration of soldiers. Funds were used to provide medical services and essential non-food items to the assembly areas where soldiers were brought for their demobilization, to transport soldiers and their families back to their homes and villages, and to support programs that are helping soldiers reintegrate into civilian life.

IMAGES: Archival footage and stills of caches of weapons, soldiers at assembly areas, Stills of soldiers receiving stipends.

NARRATION: The statistics of demobilization are straightforward. Of the 103,931 soldiers registered by the United Nations, 88% were demobilized. The remaining 12% volunteered for the new army created under the terms of the General Peace Accord.

IMAGES: Archival footage of soldiers being demobilized and archival footage of new army being trained.

NARRATION: As the post-war months passed without major incident and the demobilization proceeded, Millions of Mozambicans from neighboring countries and within Mozambique, headed home, making it the largest voluntary migration in the world.

By 1994, more than 1.5 million refugees and nearly 4 million internally displaced people had returned to their place of origin.

Conquering their doubts, these Mozambicans demonstrated their recognition that the war had

truly ended and the peace process was being implemented.

IMAGES: Archival footage of refugees returning. (MUSIC, PICTURE FADE OUT)

NARRATION: Restoration of social and economic activity is a vital part of the transition to peace and sustainable development. Among USAID's activities in pursuit of this objective are the rehabilitation of 746 kms of secondary roads, the demining of 3400 kms of primary roads, and the restoration of the 4.2 km Dona Ana bridge across the Zambezi River reconnecting central and northern provinces. Other activities include providing essential drugs to primary health care facilities in rural areas and the provision of grants to private and voluntary organizations to restore basic social services and economic activities. USAID has provided half the seed and a third of the tools for agricultural recovery reaching about 2.5 million beneficiaries over two agricultural seasons.

IMAGES: Stills of roads being widened, stills of Dona Ana bridge, Stills of health clinic in Sena being constructed. Footage of fields of corn in Mutarara.

INTERVIEW: Julie Born, USAID Monitoring Program. In USAID conference room with Map of Mozambique on the wall. ON CAMERA, Julie describes how long the monitoring program has been going on and what sort of qualitative indicators (along with anecdotal information) demonstrate positive people-level changes as a result of a successful transition.

VOICE OVER Subtitle "SENA" on the aerial image of Sena. Over footage of market in Sena she describes the growth of new markets and more foodstuff and consumer items available as a result of improved transportation. Over footage of people thatching new houses and other structures ; a mill, tea room, church and pensao,

Story of the Impact of USAID projects in Sena/Mutarara

NARRATION: AICF, international action against hunger, is one of approximately 20 private and voluntary organizations in Mozambique that receives funding from USAID for post-war recovery projects.

IMAGES:

Footage of AICF health agents in AICF t-shirts visiting a village and talking to the residents.

INTERVIEW: Stephen Gwynne-Vaughan, Accao Internacional Contra A Fome (AICF) Director in Mozambique. At a table in the Sena, AICF headquarters.

ON CAMERA Stephen describes the situation in Sena in October 1993 when AICF first started their program in Sena.

VOICE OVER He describes the activities of AICF in Sena such as the building of the clinic, the clinic's services and the number of daily consultations given at the clinic. This is over footage of people waiting to see the doctor, doctors attending patients, a mother with her small daughter in consultation with the doctor. Over footage of workers mixing cement and filling in bullet holes in the exterior walls of the old maternity, Stephen mentions the rehabilitation of the old maternity in progress and expected completion date. Over footage of a Mozambican doctor and health education worker using poster size hand-drawn illustrations to give a health care lesson to a crowd of attentive Mozambicans outside the clinic, Stephen describes the health education programs offered by the clinic and the underlying philosophy of preventative medicine through education about water sanitation, nutrition, and vaccination programs.

He describes an outreach program where health agents make home visits to speak to mothers about health and nutrition. Footage of two Mozambican health agents in AICF t-shirts coming out of the clinic, mounting their bicycles and riding out of the clinic driveway.

FOOTAGE AND SOUND The camera follows the two health agents riding their bicycles and discussing the lesson that they will be giving to the households they visit. The camera follows them into a village of thatched houses and as they speak to mothers about their babies.

FOOTAGE AND SOUND Stephen and David Blanco, the Sena AICF representative, conversing near the boring drill. As David and some Mozambican workers prepare the equipment, David fills Stephen in on the details of drilling work that has already been done in the region and how little it actually costs to provide water for five years. DISSOLVE to an installed AICF water pump where women and girls are pumping water into buckets. MUSIC UP, FADE OUT IMAGE

IMAGE: Footage of a mud and thatched structure with Pensao Mario Guecuete hand-painted on the exterior wall. Mario walks into the back door of the pensao.

NARRATION: Mario Guecuete and his family left Sena in 1986. After returning to Sena in 1994, he opened a small lodging house for the increasing number of truck drivers passing through Sena on the newly opened roads.

IMAGE: Footage of Mario sitting with some boarders, the price of room and board hand-written on the wall,

INTERVIEW: Mario, sitting in front of the pensao, tells his story (in Sena language with subtitles)

ON CAMERA he describes how Sena was before the war, why he left, how it looked when he came back, but how things are improving with more development. He explains that when the bridge is completed, things will be better because there will be more transport and communciation between Sena, Mutarara and Malawi which will be good for his business.

NARRATION: USAID is financing the reconstruction of the Dona Ana bridge. A former railroad bridge, the Dona Ana spans the Zambezi River between Sena and Mutarara linking central and northern provinces.

IMAGE: Sign in Sena which announces reconstruction of the bridge by USAID. The Dona Ana bridge from the middle of the river, shot of bridge showing collapsed span.

NARRATION: Built between 1932 and 1935, the 4.2 kilometer Dona Ana was the longest railroad bridge in Africa. Connecting the center of the country to the north and to Malawi, the Dona Ana was a linkage of strategic importance. The primacy of the

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bridge's location made it an ideal target of Renamo's campaign to destroy rural infrastructure.

IMAGES: Archival stills of bridge being built and completed in 1935, Map of Mozambique showing the the railroad lines and the Dona Ana link between center and north and Sena and Mutarara.

NARRATION: In 1986, explosives placed in the framework of the bridge succeeded in collapsing three of the 500 ton spans, leaving the bridge impassable.

IMAGE: Archival B&W stills of bridge and collapsed span.

ON CAMERA Laszlo he explains what has to be done to three spans in order to repair the bridge

NARRATION: To repair the bridge, the collapsed spans must be lifted and joined to the bridge's framework. After the spans are rejoined, the surface will be modified with a roadway to accomodate cars and trucks. Eventually, if railroad lines are repaired, the Dona Ana could function again for railroad trains

IMAGES: Footage of the the collapsed bridge, men in hard hats working on the bridge, workmen cutting steel girders in the yard.

INTERVIEW: Laszlo Toth, engineer for Louis Berger. Alongside the Zambezi, bridge showing collapsed span in the background.

ON CAMERA: Laszlo explains why the bridge is so important for Sena and Mutarara.

IMAGE: Footage of people trudging up and down the fallen span in order to walk across the bridge. FADE OUT

IMAGE: SUBTITLE "Mutarara" over image. Footage of a queue of women and girls sitting with their baskets, waiting to grind their maize. Inside the mill, some men work at starting the engine that will grind the maize. Women come in individually, pay their dues to the millowner, Arthur Throney, and then have their maize ground into flour.

NARRATION: Arthur Henry Throny, the son of a South African engineer who worked on the original construction of the Dona Ana bridge, recently returned after 8 years in Malawi in order to rebuild his mill in Mutarara.

IMAGE: Footage of Arthur overseeing and participating in every step of the milling operation.

INTERVIEW: Arthur in front of his thatched house, Arthur tells the story of leaving Mutarara with his family in September of 1986 because of the war. When he returned on foot to Mutarara he found his mill had been destroyed as well as his home. He discusses the mill and the people coming from Sena across the bridge to grind corn since there is no mill in Sena. He expresses how important the bridge is to the region.

IMAGE: Footage of people crossing the bridge with corn to grind.
FADE OUT

First Multi-Party Democratic Elections

IMAGE: Opening for a TV spot on the elections

NARRATION: The electoral process under the auspices of the national electoral commission, the CNE, began in earnest in June 1994 with the campaign to register an estimated 8 million eligible voters. Brigades of registration agents fanned out to remote villages across the nation.

IMAGES: footage CNE billboard, footage of a man being of registered.

INTERVIEW: Roger Carlson USAID

ON CAMERA Roger explains how the elections were difficult to mount and at times it seemed that it couldn't be done.

NARRATION: By the beginning of October, political parties were openly campaigning with few incidences of violence and the logistical hurdles of mounting the elections in a country with a severely limited infrastructure were being worked out.

IMAGES: footage of campaigning

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NARRATION: USAID was a major donor to the electoral process, taking a lead role in multi-donor advisory commissions and financially supporting civic education, training Mozambican poll watchers and voting table officials, and logistics.

IMAGE: Stills of civic education and election propaganda

NARRATION: On October 27th, 28th and 29th, of 1994 the balloting occurred at 7,411 voting tables around the country.

Approximately 2,000 United Nations international observers and 35,000 Mozambican political party monitors observed the voting and counting of ballots around the country.

IMAGES: Footage of voting showing observers and party monitors.

INTERVIEW Roger Carlson

ON CAMERA Roger reports how well the elections went.

VOICE OVER Footage of voting tables, people waiting in line, Footage of people depositing their ballots.

ON CAMERA: Roger says it was the Mozambican people who made it happen.

NARRATION: Joaquim Chissano, the FRELIMO party candidate had won the presidential elections with 53% of the vote. In the Parliamentary elections, three parties had enough votes to win seats: FRELIMO with 44%, closely followed by RENAMO with 37% and the Democratic Union (UD) with 5%.

IMAGE: Footage of Chissano being inaugurated.

The outcome of the elections reflected the will of the Mozambican people and their commitment to the democratic process.

IMAGES: Footage of women smiling and dancing and singing.

IMAGE: Footage of the American flag.

INTERVIEW: American Ambassador, Dennis Jett. In his office.

ON CAMERA Ambassador Jett discusses the overall importance of

the whole transition period and it's success. He explains the rationale for supporting the building of democracy and sustained economic development in Mozambique.

INTERVIEW: With Mozambican minister, Salamao Tomas ,about the contribution of USAID to the transition and the future.

INTERVIEW: Mario, in front of his pensao, says that people are not afraid any more, that things are better now and people can fulfill their dreams.

INTERVIEW: Arthur Throney, with his family in front of his thatched house, says let's see, the best thing is to work hard.

NARRATION: Now the future holds promise. Sustained peace and economic development are the foundations for building the bridge to democracy in Mozambique.

IMAGE AND SOUND of a school where children in a classroom are having a lesson. PICTURE FREEZE FRAME on child's face as text appears.

TEXT:

SINCE OCTOBER 1992, MOZAMBIQUE SUCCESSFULLY MADE THE TRANSITION FROM DEVASTATING CIVIL WAR TO PEACEFUL DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

IN THIS TIME...

- Widespread famine and death were averted as a result of food aid, health services, and improved access.

- Over 91,000 soldiers were successfully demobilized.

- More than 4 million Mozambicans voluntarily returned to their homes after prolonged displacement.

- Economic growth was broadened and reinvigorated.

- 88% of registered voters participated in the

first-ever multi-party elections, declared by the United Nations "The best elections ever held in an African country."

**USAID PROVIDED MAJOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND
POLICY LEADERSHIP CRITICAL TO THESE ACHIEVEMENTS**

DISSOLVE TO USAID LOGO - FADE OUT

MUSIC CONTINUES AS CREDITS ROLL

Mario Guecete Dono Da Pensao

I left here for Maringue because of the war, but when I saw that my family had nothing to eat, I left and took my family to live in Malawi. We stayed there until we heard that the war was over and then we returned here to Sena.

(OFF CAMERA)

Since arriving, we see that things are getting better, like in the old days. We see that the bridge is getting fixed, houses are being built, the way people want them.

(ON CAMERA)

We think that trucks, from both near and far, will be passing through, and we will have more guests looking for a place to sleep and eat. That way our business will develop.

Segunda intervencao

Now, we see that everyone is better off, we don't hear about war and we don't have to flee. People are back home, peacefully doing what they want.

Arthur Henry Throny

We left here because of the war. We were attacked and we had to run without taking anything, no bags, nothing. I came back to repair the machines for the mill, but we found everything destroyed. In my neighborhood, even the houses were all destroyed.

(OFF CAMERA)

The people, who grow their own food, come far, from Sena, and other towns, but the majority are dependent on World Vision for food distribution. They come by boat, sometimes they cross the bridge on foot. Although the bridge is broken, they sacrifice to get here. Mutarara is very dependent on the bridge.

Segunda Intervencao

We should continue to work, that's the best.

Demobilization Camp

UN: Do you have a uniform?

Ex soldado: I don't have anything.

UN: No military boots?

Soldado: No.

UN: Do you have a military knife?

Soldado: No

Agentes de saude:

- He hasn't had all his vaccinations yet.
- Tomorrow he's going to get a second shot.

FICHA TECNICA

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